

Murray

Lancaster Rural District Council

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Public Health Inspector

for the Year

1960



Frank N. Shires, Ltd., Mary St., Lancaster

Lancaster Rural District Council

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Public Health Inspector

for the Year

1960



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29719057>

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

Councillor T. H. TIMBRELL.

Councillor R. Armer.

„ F. Butcher.

„ J. T. Brown.

„ E. Dunnett.

„ T. B. Exelby.

„ W. T. Gardner.

„ T. M. Kelsall, J.P.

„ F. W. Kent.

„ W. Kirkby.

„ J. Kitchen.

Councillor S. R. Long.

„ E. H. Livesey.

„ W. F. Muir.

„ E. E. Parker.

„ E. S. Sharp, M.B.E., J.P.

„ T. P. Shuttleworth.

„ G. M. Yates.

„ B. Stables.

„ Rev. R. Stevenson, B.A.

STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health:

R. W. FARQUHAR, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector :

KENNETH H DOCTON ° †

First Assistant Surveyor and Additional Public Health Inspector :

CLIFFORD HYDE °

Second Assistant Surveyor and Public Health Inspector :

GEORGE SUMNER.

° Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

† Member Inst. Municipal and County Engineers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE
AREA. PAGE 7.

SECTION B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN
THE AREA. PAGE 15.

SECTION C. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES. PAGE 17.

SECTION D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.
PAGE 22.

Public Health Department,

5, Dalton Square, Lancaster.

To the Chairman and Members of the

Lancaster Rural District Council

My Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health, sanitary conditions and circumstances of the Lancaster Rural District for 1960.

The estimated population at mid-year 1960 was 13,520. This was again above the figure for the previous year and the increase of 1,465 since the 1951 census represents a growth in population of 12.2 per cent., most of which has been brought about by the influx of new residents to your district.

Live births for 1960 totalled 188, 8 less than in the previous year but deaths from all causes rose by 29 to 223. Still births (5) and deaths in early infancy (5) were approximately equal to the figures for 1959. On the other hand no maternal deaths have occurred in the last seven years with the result that the maternal mortality rate has been lower than the national rate.

The levels of the various vital statistics for the year under review reflect the usual fluctuations which for statistical reasons occur from one year to the next in a small population. Viewed over a longer period of years as in Tables 1 and 2 the downward trends can more readily be seen.

The total incidence of infectious diseases was much lower than in 1959 mainly because measles did not reach epidemic proportions. The district remained free of poliomyelitis. Satisfactory progress was made during the year with the various immunisation and vaccination schemes which afford protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and smallpox.

In the important field of environmental hygiene the Council can claim to have made very marked progress over the last ten years, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that further schemes are in the course of preparation for the provision of modern sewage treatment plants in several parishes. With the appointment of an additional Public Health Inspector it should be possible in 1961 to provide more adequate supervision of the many food premises within the district.

As regards housing, the outstanding development was the large increase in the number of houses built by private enterprise, 190 having been completed during 1960. The Council having considered a report on a survey to ascertain the need for special housing for aged persons, decided to provide in the immediate future 31 bungalows in a number of parishes. There was again an increase in the number of improvement grants approved under which existing dwellings were provided with modern amenities.

In conclusion, I wish to express to members of the Council the thanks of the Department for their continued interest and support in its work.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
R. W. FARQUHAR,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	53,212
Population (Census 1951)	12,055
Registrar General's estimate of home population (mid year 1960)	13,520
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	2,396
Number of inhabited houses 1960 (according to rate books)	4,715
Rateable Value	£215,276
Sum represented by a penny rate	£896

The District is largely rural in character with popular residential areas in several of its sixteen parishes.

Agriculture is the most important, if not the largest industry. Other industries are quarrying, building, textiles and catering for tourists and holiday makers.

By far the largest industrial undertaking is the Trimpell petroleum refinery at Middleton, which provides employment for a considerable number of people from the Rural District.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1960.

	M.	F.	Total
LIVE BIRTHS (Legitimate)	94	87	181
(Illegitimate)	2	5	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	96	92	188
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 est. population			13.9
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 est. population			14.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births			3.7
STILL BIRTHS (Legitimate).....	2	3	5
(Illegitimate)	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	2	3	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			25.9
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	98	95	193
INFANT DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE			
Legitimate	—	4	4
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1	4	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			26.6
INFANT DEATHS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE	1	4	5
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			26.6
INFANT DEATHS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE	1	2	3
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			16.0
INFANT DEATHS UNDER 1 WEEK PLUS STILL BIRTHS	3	5	8
Peri-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			41.5
DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES			NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			NIL
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES	110	113	223
Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 est. population			16.5
Adjusted Mortality Rate per 1,000 est. population			15.3

TABLE 1. COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1960 AND THE PERIOD 1955-1959.

	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Still births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1960	188	*13.9	223	*16.5	5	25.9	Nil	Nil	5	26.6	5	26.6
" 1959	196	*14.8	194	*14.6	4	20.0	Nil	Nil	8	40.8	6	30.6
" 1958	182	13.9	165	12.6	1	5.5	Nil	Nil	5	27.5	2	11
" 1957	192	14.8	171	13.1	2	5.0	Nil	Nil	3	16	2	10
" 1956	153	11.9	184	14.4	3	19.2	Nil	Nil	6	39	5	33
" 1955	162	12.8	176	13.9	4	24.0	Nil	Nil	6	37	4.	25
Average 5 years 1954-1958	—	13.6	—	13.7	—	14.7	—	Nil	—	32.1	—	22

* Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.04) = 14.5 per 1,000 population.

† Adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.93) = 15.3 per 1,000 population.

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

1. **Population.** The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-year 1960 was 13,520 an increase of 240 over the previous year. The population at the 1951 census was 12,055, so that the total estimated increase since that date is 1,465, or 12.2%. Since the natural increase (i.e., excess of births over deaths) during these eight years was only 59, the remainder, 1,406 must be attributed to the influx of new residents.
2. **Births.** In 1960 there were 188 registered live births, a decrease of 8 from the previous year, giving a crude birth rate of 13.9 per 1,000 population. The adjusted rate of 14.5 per 1,000 may be compared with the crude rate for England and Wales, which was 17.1 per 1,000.
3. **Deaths.** The total number of deaths from all causes in 1960 was 223, 29 more than in the previous year, giving a crude death rate of 16.5 per 1,000 population. The adjusted death rate was 15.3 per 1,000, the comparable rate for England and Wales being 11.5 per 1,000.

It will be seen from the classified list of causes of death in table 3 that diseases of the heart and circulatory diseases again appeared as the most common cause of death and in this group coronary thrombosis continues to be the chief culprit. This disease is characteristic in that it most often strikes people in middle age, reflecting perhaps the increased tempo of modern life.

4. **Infant Mortality.** The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 5, equivalent to an infant mortality rate of 26.6 per 1,000 live births. Owing to the smallness of the absolute figures the mortality rate can vary considerably from year to year and the average rate for the preceding five years was 32.1 per 1,000 livebirths. The rate for England and Wales in 1960 was 21.7.
5. **Long-term Trends in Vital Statistics.** A much more reliable picture of the long-term changes in the birth and death rates in the District can be obtained when the yearly variations, which for statistical reasons may occur at irregular intervals, have been smoothed out as in Table 2 overleaf. This shows the birth and death rates expressed as averages of each 10 year period between 1891-1950, and from these certain trends can be traced and conclusions drawn with reasonable safety. Thus the distinct fall in infant and maternal mortality and from tuberculosis is apparent in contrast to the upward trend of the cancer death rate.

TABLE 2.

VITAL STATISTICS LANCASTER R.D.

The principal vital statistics for the six decennial periods between 1891 and 1950, together with those for each of the last ten years, are given below :—

Mean of 10 yrs	Estimated population (all ages)	Live Births		Stillbirths		Deaths (all causes)		Infant Mortality		Maternal Mortality		Cancer (Deaths)		Respiratory Tuberculosis (Deaths)	
		No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 est. pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 est. pop'n	No. of infant deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live-births	No. of maternal deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live & still-births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 est. pop'n	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 est. pop'n
1891-1900	13,224	374.4	28.3	§	§	217.5	16.4	46.7	125	§	§	§	§	16.3	1.23
1901-1910	8,937	199.7	22.3	§	§	120.2	13.4	19.4	97	§	§	5.8	0.65	6.4	0.72
1911-1920	*9,001) †8,702)	165.3	18.4	§	§	120.5	13.8	13.7	83	0.6	§	10.9	1.25	5.3	0.61
1921-1930	9,332	161.5	17.3	§	§	120.3	12.9	9.6	59	0.6	§	11.6	1.24	4.2	0.45
1931-1940	*9,829) †9,857)	135.7	13.8	6.6	46	135.2	13.7	7.8	57	1.0	7.03	15.4	1.56	4.9	0.50
1941-1950	11,002	165.3	15.0	3.6	21.4	148	13.5	6.5	39.4	0.4	2.37	20	1.82	2.6	0.24
1951	11,990	185	15.4	5	26	164	13.7	6	32	Nil	Nil	21	1.75	3	0.25
1952	12,050	173	14.4	3	17	147	12.2	5	29	Nil	Nil	28	2.32	2	0.17
1953	12,240	188	15.4	1	5	130	10.6	3	16	1	5.29	26	2.12	1	0.08
1954	12,470	184	14.8	3	16	169	13.6	2	11	Nil	Nil	31	2.49	2	0.16
1955	12,680	162	12.8	4	24	176	13.9	6	37	Nil	Nil	18	1.42	2	0.16
1956	12,820	153	11.9	3	19	184	14.4	6	39	Nil	Nil	28	2.18	2	0.16
1957	13,010	192	14.8	2	10	171	13.1	3	16	Nil	Nil	18	1.38	Nil	Nil
1958	13,130	182	13.9	1	5.5	165	12.6	5	27.5	Nil	Nil	21	1.6	1	0.08
1959	13,280	196	14.8	4	20.0	194	14.6	7	40.8	Nil	Nil	30	2.26	Nil	Nil
1960	13,520	188	13.9	5	25.9	223	16.5	5	26.6	Nil	Nil	33	2.44	Nil	Nil

* For calculation of birth-rate.

† For calculation of death-rate.

§ Not available.

NOTE—1. From 1950 deaths from Hodgkin's disease, leukaemia and aleukaemia are included in the total of cancer deaths.

2. The population estimates and numbers of registered deaths for the years 1940-1949, inclusive, relate to civilians only.

3. The decrease in population at the change of the century was due to boundary alterations.

TABLE 3.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1960.

Number	M.	F.	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	2	4	6
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	—	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	4	4
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	10	20
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1
16. Diabetes	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	—	—	—
18. Coronary disease, Angina	31	26	57
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	2	4
20. Other Heart Diseases	12	21	33
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	9	5	14
22. Influenza	3	1	4
23. Pneumonia	3	4	7
24. Bronchitis	3	—	3
25. Other diseases of Respiratory System	2	—	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	1	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	8	14
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1	3
34. All other Accidents	5	2	7
35. Suicide	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Total deaths from all causes	110	113	223

TABLE 4. DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUP AND PARISH — 1960.

PARISH	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	75-	80+	Total
Ashton-w-Stodday													1	1	2
Bolton-le-Sands	1									2	9	12	6	13	43
Cockerham												3	3	1	7
Ellel											4	6	3	7	20
Heaton-w-Oxcliffe												1	1	2	4
Middleton												3	1	2	6
Overton											1		1	3	5
Over Wyresdale									1		2			1	4
Priest Hutton														1	1
Scotforth														1	1
Silverdale	1								2		5	11	11	21	51
Slyne-w-Hest	1								1		7	7	6	15	37
Thurnham	1								1		1	2		3	8
Warton											6	8	7	6	27
Yealand Conyers													1		1
Yealand Redmayne	1									1	1	2	1		6
TOTALS	5								5	3	36	55	42	77	223

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) The bacteriological examination of milk, water, ice cream and foodstuffs, as well as of specimens of faeces, blood, nose and throat swabs, etc., from individual patients is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Preston. Chemical analysis of water, milk and foodstuffs, under the Food and Drug Act, 1955, is carried out by the County Analyst, Dr. Walker.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.** Ambulance Services are administered by the Divisional Health Office of the Lancashire County Council, Health Division No. 2; Victoria House, Regent Street, Lancaster; the telephone number of the ambulance station is Lancaster 3311.

(c) **Domicilliary Services.** The services of District Nurses, Midwives, and Home Helps, to look after patients in their own homes, are provided by the Lancashire County Council, acting as the Local Health Authority. These services for the Lancaster Rural District are administered from the Divisional Health Office—address as above.

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.** The following Centres and Clinics catering for the area have been established by the Lancashire County Council:—

School Clinics:

- (1) Market Street, Carnforth.
- (2) Ashton Road, Lancaster.
- (3) Euston Road, Morecambe.

Child Welfare Centres:—

- (1) Memorial Hall, Hest Bank.
- (2) The Village Institute, Galgate.
- (3) Gaskell Memorial Hall, Silverdale.
- (4) Congregational Church Hall, Bolton-le-Sands.
- (5) Market Street, Carnforth.
- (6) Parliament Street, Morecambe.
- (7) Euston Road, Morecambe.
- (8) St. John's Ambulance Hall, Heysham.
- (9) Methodist Hall, Torrisholme.

The following clinics are administered by the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee:—

- (1) Tuberculosis—Beaumont Hospital, Lancaster.
- (2) Venereal Diseases—Special Treatment Centre, Royal

(e) **Hospitals.** Lancaster Infirmary.

Infectious Diseases:—Beaumont Hospital, at Slyne Road, Lancaster, is available and is administered by the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee.

Smallpox cases would be notified to the secretary of the Lancaster and Kendal Hospital Management Committee, who would arrange for their disposal to a Smallpox Hospital.

Other Cases :—The Lancaster Royal Infirmary, The Queen Victoria Hospital, Morecambe, Lancaster Moor Hospital, Royal Albert Hospital, Bay View Hospital and two private nursing homes.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

TABLE 5.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1960.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	AGE PERIODS - YEARS										
	Total cases at all ages	0	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	25 and over	Age unknown
Scarlet fever	8				1		3	2		2	
Whooping cough	11		1	1	2	1	5				1
Acute poliomyelitis											
Paralytic											
Non-paralytic											
Measles (excluding rubella)	11	1	1	1	1	2	4			1	
Diphtheria											
Dysentery	5		1				2			2	
Meningococcal infection											
Ophthalmia neonatorum											
TOTAL		1	3	2	4	3	14	2	—	5	1
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age unknown				
Acute pneumonia (prim. and infl'zal)	2		1	1							
Smallpox											
Acute encephalitis											
Infective											
Post-infectious											
Enteric or typhoid fever											
Paratyphoid fever											
Erysipelas											
Food poisoning	1	1									
Tuberculosis -											
Respiratory	9		2	5	1	1					
Meninges & C.N.S.											
Other	3		1		2						
Puerperal pyrexia	1			1							
Other notifiable diseases (specify)											
TOTAL	51	1	4	7	3	1	—				

1. **Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.**

No cases of diphtheria have occurred in the area since 1950. To maintain this satisfactory position, it is still essential for parents to ensure that their children are immunised in early infancy against this once dreaded disease.

Eight cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year compared with 5 in 1958 and 14 in 1959.

2. **Measles and Whooping Cough.**

It is characteristic of Measles that it becomes more prevalent in alternate years and thus in 1960 there were only 11 cases compared with 179 in 1959.

Eleven cases of Whooping Cough were notified as against 7 in the previous year. It is of interest to note that none of these occurred in children under one year of age, when it is most dangerous. Immunisation against whooping cough is receiving increasing acceptance in the areas and it is hoped that this preventative measure will eventually bring this disease under control also. By means of a triple vaccine children can now be protected against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus simultaneously.

3. **Dysentery and Food Poisoning.**

There was only one notification of food poisoning and five of bacillary dysentery.

4. **Tuberculosis.**

Notifications of respiratory tuberculosis increased from 6 in 1959 to 9 in 1960. There were no deaths from respiratory or other forms of tuberculosis during the year. Vaccination against tuberculosis has been available for school leavers since 1957.

Over the past 25 years bovine tuberculosis has gradually been eliminated from the herds of Great Britain. On 1st March, 1960, 100 per cent of the cattle in this country were included in attested or tubercle-free herds. This is a great accomplishment.

5. **Brucellosis.**

It is surprising, however, how few people there are who are aware that diseases other than tuberculosis can be transmitted by drinking raw milk. In this area each year a number of people acquire the disease known as Brucellosis or Undulant

Fever, which may be conveyed either by direct contact with infected cattle or by drinking raw milk from such animals. People who drink heat treated (pasteurised or sterilized) milk enjoy maximum protection against any of the milk-borne diseases, but the consumption of raw T.T. (Tuberculin Tested) milk will protect the consumer only against the risk of acquiring bovine tuberculosis. In rural areas some 90 per cent of all milk retailed is still sold as raw milk but in urban areas nearly 80 per cent of all milk consumed has undergone heat treatment, the prejudice against pasteurised milk having been overcome.

6. Trend of Incidence of Infectious Diseases, 1945-1960.

In the table overleaf the actual number of cases of certain infectious diseases notified in each of the last 16 years are compared over quinquennial periods.

TABLE 6. INCIDENCE OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES LANCASTER R.D., 1945-1960.

YEAR	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Acute Polio- myelitis	Dysen- tery	Food Poison- ing	Resp. Tubercul- osis	Non-Resp. Tubercul- osis	Tubercul- osis (All Forms)
1945	12	5	—	13	—	—	—	8	3	11
1946	3	3	4	5	—	—	—	15	1	16
1947	2	4	87	29	—	—	—	8	—	8
1948	8	—	40	5	1	—	—	9	4	13
1949	10	—	33	3	2	—	—	6	7	13
Mean of 5 years 1945-49	7.0	2.4	37.6	11.0	0.6	Nil	Nil	9.2	3.0	12.2
1950	9	1	46	20	2	1	—	12	2	14
1951	14	—	138	39	1	—	—	10	3	13
1952	12	—	13	9	—	2	—	10	4	14
1953	8	—	65	13	3	—	28	8	1	9
1954	6	—	45	14	—	6	2	5	5	10
Mean of 5 years 1950-54	9.8	0.2	61.4	19.0	1.2	1.8	6.0	9.0	3.0	12.0
1955	6	—	109	12	1	—	2	9	4	13
1956	3	—	6	9	—	—	1	7	1	8
1957	1	—	196	2	—	2	3	8	2	10
1958	5	—	45	12	1	2	—	8	2	10
1959	14	—	179	7	—	1	—	6	—	6
Mean of 5 years 1955-59	5.8	Nil	107	8.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	7.2	1.8	9.4
1960	8	—	11	11	—	5	1	9	3	12

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE DISTRICT.

HOUSING.

Housing Schemes.

The Council's housing schemes had been completed by the end of 1955, and provided accommodation as detailed below:—

Bolton-le-Sands	74 houses and 20 flats.
Cockerham	10 houses.
Ellel	140 houses, 8 flats and 4 shops and houses.
Heaton-with-Oxcliffe	4 houses.
Middleton	56 houses and 2 shops and houses.
Overton	16 houses.
Over Wyresdale	4 houses.
Priest Hutton	4 houses.
Scotforth	4 houses.
Silverdale	26 houses and 8 flats.
Slyne-with-Hest	77 houses, 6 flats and 1 shop and house.
Thurnham	22 houses.
Warton	76 houses and 16 flats.
Yealand Redmayne	28 houses.
Total	541 houses, 58 flats and 7 shops and houses.

Total number of all dwellings:—606.

Council Houses.

Early in 1960, plans for the construction of five bungalows for aged people on land already owned by the Council on the northerly side of the entrance to Church Brow, Bolton-le-Sands had been approved by the Ministry. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Heysham Building Company who, unfortunately had been unable to make a start upon the work by the end of the year, owing to other commitments.

A Survey has been made regarding the construction of aged persons bungalows additional to the five which have been planned at Church Brow, Bolton-le-Sands. It was decided to provide 31 bungalows on sites already owned by this Authority. If these were not sufficient, it would still be possible to erect more aged persons bungalows without purchasing more land.

It was resolved that the bungalows should be erected on the following sites :

Site	Number
Church Brow, Bolton-le-Sands	5
Leachfield, Galgate	10
Silverdale	6
The Roods, Warton	6
The Meadows, Yealand Redmayne	4

In addition negotiations are taking place to obtain sufficient land fronting on to Throstle Grove, Slyne for the construction of a further ten bungalows.

The rate of house building by private enterprise increased still further during, 1960, there being 190 houses completed. Of these 68 were in the Parish of Ellet, 51 Bolton-le-Sands, 29 Slyne-with-Hest, 11 Thurnham, 9 Middleton, 8 Silverdale, 4 Warton, 3 Overton, 2 Cockerham, 2 Ashton-with-Stodday, 2 Scotforth and 1 Yealand Redmayne.

Inspections of Dwelling Houses.

Number of houses inspected under the provisions of the Housing Acts	150
Number of inspections involved	288
Number of houses found not in all respects fit	110
Number rendered fit after service of Notice	112
Number found to be unfit for human habitation	1
Number demolished as a result of formal or informal action	Nil
Number closed as a result of formal or informal action	2

Overcrowding. Nothing can be added to what has been said in previous years, overcrowding no longer presenting a serious problem. It is likely, of course, that an isolated case will be discovered from time to time, and it is felt that such cases should receive high priority, when a Council house in the locality becomes available for letting.

General Remarks. In my annual report for 1955 I gave a detailed summary of the report upon unfit houses in the District, as submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. This summary included the following items :

Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation within the meaning of Section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and suitable for action under Section 11 or Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936	38
Period in years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all the houses	10
Number of houses to be demolished or closed within five years	24

Action has now been taken in respect of 22 of the houses included in the first five years programme, leaving 2 others to be dealt with. 19 of the houses have been vacated and either demolished or closed, and an undertaking from the owner of 3 others to make fit, has been accepted, and the work completed.

During 1960, the rate at which applications for improvement grants to dwelling houses were received, increased still further. There are two types of grants available for the carrying out of improvements to existing dwellings, namely, "Standard Grants" and "Discretionary Grants."

The Standard Grants are in respect of five standard items, namely :

1. A fixed bath or shower in a bathroom.
2. A wash-hand basin.
3. Hot Water supply.
4. A water closet in, or contiguous to the dwelling.
5. Satisfactory facilities for storing food.

Provided correct procedure is followed by the applicant, and certain other conditions relative to the state of repair of the dwelling, etc., are satisfied, the payment of these grants is obligatory, and is based upon 50 per cent of the final cost of the work, up to certain statutory limits.

The Discretionary Grants cover a much wider range of improvement works, such as natural lighting and ventilation, artificial lighting, cooking and heating facilities, drainage work,, water supply, structural alterations to improve the layout of the dwelling, certain structural work to combat dampness, etc. These grants are made entirely at the discretion of the Local Authority. The Council are still making Discretionary Grants based on 50 per cent of the costs of eligible work.

The following details summarise the applications for grants and the payment of grants, during 1960 :

1. Discretionary Grants.

Total number of applications received	28
Total number of applications approved	28
Total amount of grants approved	£6,195
Average amount per dwelling	£222
Improvement schemes completed (Number of dwellings)	33
Total amount of grants paid	£6,281
Average amount per dwelling	£190

2. Standard Grants.

Total number of applications received	15
Total number of applications approved	15
Schemes completed	11
Total amount of Standard Grants paid	£940
Average amount per dwelling	£86

WATER SUPPLIES.

The following Authorities supply water in the district:—

Lancaster Corporation. The Parishes of Scotforth, Slyne-with-Hest, Bolton-le-Sands, Middleton, Overton, most of the Parish of Warton, part of Ashton-with-Stodday; and by agreement with the Morecambe and Heysham Corporation part of Heaton-with-Oxcliffe is supplied from the mains of that Corporation which supply Heysham, the rest of the Parish being supplied from the Lancaster Corporation mains.

Fylde Water Board. The Parishes of Cockerham, Thurnham, and part of Ashton-with-Stodday.

Lancaster Rural District Council. This Council purchases water in bulk from the Thirlmere Pipe Line and supplies the Parishes of Ellel, Priest Hutton, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne, a small part of Warton and Silverdale.

Part of the Parish of Over Wyresdale is supplied by private mains which are the property of the Earl of Sefton.

Origin and Particulars of Water.

Lancaster Corporation. The water supplied by the Lancaster Corporation is Moorland Water from the gathering grounds in Over Wyresdale. It is subjected to mechanical filtration and chlorination at Langthwaite and Scotforth Filter Houses before distribution except in the case of certain mains carrying raw water either from the gathering grounds to the reservoirs, supplying the Littlefell Lane area, Scotforth or from the reservoirs to the filter-house, supplying Bailrigg Lane area, in the same parish. It is also treated to bring it to seven degrees of hardness from its original state of about 2 degrees. The Corporation have also a connection to the Thirlmere Pipe Line.

The water supplied to the Warton Parish is obtained from the Reservoir at Withets. The gathering ground is of a Moorland nature but is liable to animal pollution. The Corporation, however, provides an effective and modern chlorination and filtration plant and the bacteriological analyses have shown the water to be good when supplied to the consumer. There is also a connection to the Thirlmere Pipe Line.

Fylde Water Board. This is also Moorland Water from the gathering grounds in the Pennine Range.

Lancaster Rural District Council. The water obtained from the Thirlmere Pipe line is from Moorlands and of about 2 degrees of hardness. It is understood that rough screening and chlorination takes place near its source. Samples of the water taken over a period of many years, for bacteriological examination have all been reported as satisfactory.

During the year work has been completed on a number of major diversions of water mains, affected by the North-South Road Lancaster By-Pass.

The scheme to relay the water main from Greenbank Meter house to Dolphinholme Church, as a 6 inch pipe, was completed in November, 1960. The work also included the fitting of a new 4 inch meter to replace the 3 inch meter, and taking out of the pressure reducing valve opposite the Fleece Hotel. The resultant increased pressure and flow in the Dolphinholme area has been most gratifying to the occupiers of the 40 or 50 dwelling which were previously affected by lack of supply at certain times of the day or week. In addition, the increased supply to the Galgate area has been noted with satisfaction.

New Services. During the year 190 services were laid to new dwellings. A main supply is now provided to 4,287 dwellings, being about 90 per cent of all the dwellings in the district. The remaining 428 houses, etc., obtain supplies from other sources such as roof water, wells and springs.

Sampling of Water Supplies. Samples for bacteriological examination were taken as follows :—

Lancaster R.D.C., Main Supply, Ellel	1
Lancaster Corporation Main Supply, Scotforth R.P. (untreated)	2

A sample taken from the Lancaster Rural District Council Main Supply, Ellel was reported “Grade One Satisfactory” and of the two samples taken from the Lancaster Corporation Rural Water Main in Scotforth Rural Parish one was reported “Grade Four Unsatisfactory” and one “Grade Three Suspicious.” This supply is still of an unsatisfactory nature.

Prevention of Waste. Routine work involving examination of weekly flow charts and meter readings, and following up any abnormal consumption figures with tests in the particular district concerned, was again a vitally necessary part of the job of maintaining the public supplies. In all, nearly 125 tests on mains, etc., were carried out during the year in order to locate bursts and maintain consumption at normal levels, as far as possible.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Details of the methods of drainage and sewage disposal are as follows:—

Cockerham. Cockerham village and Housing Site is sewered and the sewage treated by means of a septic tank and rotary filter. The effluent is pumped from the works via a 4ins. diam. rising main, direct to the tidal River Cocker. This method of disposal of the effluent was brought into operation in mid-January 1958 and has continued to function in a most satisfactory manner.

Thurnham (Higher Thurnham). The sewage from the few houses in this hamlet is discharged into a number of separate tanks, the effluents eventually finding their way into drainage dykes. One of the tanks serving two houses, has been recently constructed on modern lines. No complaints regarding pollution of the dykes have been received and no such pollution has been noted.

Thurnham (Lower Thurnham). This hamlet is sewered, and, as far as can be ascertained, there is no treatment of the sewage prior to its discharge into a drainage dyke. Nevertheless, observations over a long period have not indicated that the contamination of the dyke is of anything but a minor nature. This opinion is agreed by the Lancashire River Board inspector, and, at least for the present, there is no evidence to justify any action being taken against the owner of this private sewerage system.

Thurnham (Glasson Dock). Glasson Dock is sewered by two separate systems and the sewage is discharged crude into the sea via two outfalls.

Ellel. Galgate is sewered and the sewage is conveyed by means of a long pipe to discharge in the tidal portion of the River Conder at Conder Green. The installation of pumping plant and construction of a modern sewage works for this village will have to be considered ultimately.

Dolphinholme is sewered and the sewage treated by means of a recently constructed septic tank near Common Bank Farm, and two rotary percolating filters by the side of the River Wyre, the effluent being discharged into the River.

Towards the end of 1959, a humus tank was constructed, by direct labour. Through this tank the filter effluent now passes, before discharge into the river.

Over Wyresdale. This Parish being of a scattered nature (1 person to 45 acres) has no drainage system, and no pollution has been found.

Middleton. Most of this Parish is now sewered. All sewers from the village and the four Council housing sites drain to the pumping station near Garden Terrace, which ejects the sewage via a rising main and gravitating sewer to the sewage works at Middleton Tower Holiday Camp.

The effluent from these works is pumped via a 6in. diameter rising main into the 18in. diameter sea outfall pipe of the adjoining factory. This latter pipe discharges into the main shipping channel and so provides an excellent means of disposal of the effluent, without any pollution of fresh water dykes.

During 1960, a new pumphouse was constructed adjoining the ejector station at Garden Terrace, Middleton, and a new pump was installed to increase the pumping capacity of the station, which is now capable of taking maximum flows without any overflow discharging into the nearby dyke.

Heaton-with-Oxcliffe. All the dwellings in this Parish are separately drained into some form of septic tank, usually provided with a filter compartment. In most cases, however, the only means of disposal of the effluent is by discharging into the open drainage dykes, as the land is far too heavy to allow effective soakage. Furthermore, owing to the level of the water in the dykes, proper downward filtration is rarely possible, and the filter beds mostly are submerged, and merely acting as mechanical filters. As a result, the dykes are frequently silted up with humus and require constant attention from the many owners involved in order to maintain in a reasonable condition.

Consideration has already been given to a possible link up with the Morecambe Corporation sewerage scheme, in order to sewer the factory area, but it was apparent that the limited usefulness of such a scheme did not justify the high costs involved. It is to be hoped, however, that an alternative link up will be available for consideration in the future, with a view to sewerage the White Lund Hill and Oxcliffe Road residential areas.

It must be emphasised, however, that the costs of such a scheme would almost certainly be so high, as to make it extremely unlikely, that the work could be even contemplated for a number of years.

Overton. Piped sewers exist in Overton but no treatment is given to the outfall which discharges into a main drainage dyke some 100 yards from its junction with the tidal portion of the River Lune. This drainage dyke passes near to the highway at the Globe Hotel and it is at times objectionable.

Progress in respect of the Overton Sewage Disposal Scheme has been restricted to the completion of the laying of the foul sewers and the storm sewer. A start on the construction of the pumphouse and main collecting manhole was delayed until early July owing to staff difficulties and this delay was prolonged from that date onwards due to the inclement weather which made deep excavation virtually impossible. It is earnestly hoped that a dry spell will soon be forthcoming, in which case, an immediate start upon the work would be made. Given suitable weather conditions, the scheme could be completed and operating by the summer of 1961.

Sunderland Point in this Parish has a few private outfall pipes discharging direct into the tidal River Lune. It is considered that this method of disposal is satisfactory.

Scotforth. This Parish is also of a scattered nature (1 person to 8½ acres) and has no drainage system.

Ashton-with-Stodday. There is no sewage scheme for this Parish which has only 25 houses in it.

Slyne-with-Hest. The greatest part of this parish is sewered and the sewage treated at the works at Hest Bank. As a result of the extensive development that has taken place in this parish, during the past 23 years, since the works were constructed, great overloading of the works now exists. The flow is now in the region of 125% above the normal working capacity of the plant, and the Lancashire River Board have made representations regarding the quality of the effluent discharged. An outline scheme for enlarging these works has been prepared by the consulting engineer and has been accepted by the Council. A detailed scheme is now in course of preparation together with proposals for sewerage the built-up area, adjoining the junction of Hest Bank Lane with the main A.6 Road. The sewage from this locality would have to be ejected, via a rising main, to the existing sewer near the southerly end of Slyne Village.

Except during the latter part of 1954, when flood water affected this locality and rendered ineffective these separate drainage systems, there has been very little trouble experienced from them, provided they have been properly maintained. It is emphasised that even if the locality was sewered to a pumping station, which would eject the sewage to the main sewerage system, a repetition of the 1954 floods would put the pumps out of action, at least temporarily, until levels had subsided. In other words, no system of foul drainage could function in a proper manner, so as to be perfectly safe

from the Public Health aspect, if the surface water drainage arrangements are inadequate to prevent flooding of the locality, at certain times.

Bolton-le-Sands. The greater part of this Parish is sewered, the sewage being discharged crude into the mill race channel on the tidal foreshore at the end of St. Nicholas Lane. This outlet is not up to the model standards of Sewage Disposal, and during 1959 representations were made by the Lancashire River Board, regarding this discharge of Crude Sewage. Detailed surveys were carried out, and the plans were prepared for a sewage works, capable of dealing with the flow from a population of 5,000. The site of these proposed works is on elevated land, on the westerly side of the railway line, off St. Nicholas Lane. The scheme was submitted to the Ministry in October, 1959 and the public enquiry was held in September, 1960. At the year end the result of the public enquiry was still awaited.

St. Michael's Lane and part of the Coastal Road is not sewered, the property being drained into septic tanks with filters and cesspools.

As far as is known, the only length where surcharging occurs is in the 15" diam. outfall pipe near the railway bridge on St. Nicholas Lane. As a temporary expedient the cover of the affected manhole is of the water-tight bolted down pattern, but if the proposed sewage works scheme is eventually approved and implemented, the outfall sewer will be effectively relieved in this vicinity.

Warton. The Millhead portion of Warton is sewered and the sewage disposed of to the Carnforth Works. The remainder of the Parish, with the exception of the Western end of Sands Lane, is also sewered and disposed of crude into the semi-tidal waters of the River Keer. It is recommended that at some future date steps be taken to provide some form of treatment for the sewage before it is discharged into the river.

Any such scheme would necessarily involve the re-laying of the outfall sewer from near to the Shovel Inn, as a rising main under pressure. The existing outfall is laid at an entirely inadequate gradient, so that gross surcharging occurs during storm periods, sometimes causing an overflow of sewage near to the two cottages known as "Thoroughfair." It is not possible to obtain sufficient gradient on any outfall pipe to the Keer, so that a pumping station and rising main is the only effective alternative.

Yealand Conyers. There are no public sewers in this small Parish. The largest group of houses are, however, drained into a

septic tank with rotary percolating filter. No pollution of water courses takes place. Several cesspools are emptied by the Council at the request of the owners and the contents disposed of on the land.

Yealand Redmayne. The Housing Site and part of the village is sewered to a disposal tank, which drains into a duplicate system of land drains.

A new effluent disposal area was brought into use during 1955 and it would appear that what had become a very difficult problem before that date, has been successfully overcome.

Priest Hutton. There is no public drainage system for this Parish. All the property is drained into cesspools or septic tanks and filters.

Still more houses in the village have been provided with modern septic tank drainage systems in the past year, and pollution of the stream is now less evident, except in the vicinity of the school.

Silverdale. The whole of Silverdale being built on solid rock has no public sewers, with the exception of the system draining the housing site and a few properties adjoining. Each house has its own cesspool and regular arrangements exist for emptying the cesspools and disposing of the contents on the land. This arrangement has proved very satisfactory and very few complaints are received.

A new Tank trailer and pump are in use for cesspool emptying in this parish. The new equipment can be towed by tractor, and altogether, both from the point of view of efficiency and hygiene, it is a great improvement upon the old apparatus.

GENERAL.

There are 4,152 houses on the water carriage system, 3,142 being connected to the sewers and 1,010 to cesspools, etc. There are also 550 premises which have closets other than water closets.

Grant aided improvement works continued to add to the number of closet conversions carried out during 1960. Thus, by the year end 22 such conversions had been completed, 13 involving the construction of a septic tank system of sewage disposal.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The whole of the District is scavenged by direct labour, four motor vehicles being normally in use, and two others available when called upon. It is possible to maintain fairly regularly, a fortnightly collection.

Four controlled tips are in regular use, and in addition, one small tip as a "reserve" when access to the "Over-Lune" area tip is barred by high tides. The details of the tipping arrangements are as follows :—

1. All Parishes to the North of Lancaster. Controlled tip at Cote Stones. Warton. Tipping space available for many years.

2. "Over-Lune" part of the District (i.e. Parishes of Heaton-with-Oxcliffe, Middleton and Overton).

Controlled tip on the tidal marsh between Sunderland Point and Overton, where proper access has been formed, sub-drains laid, and a barrier constructed. The scheme not only provides tipping space for several generations but also will result in the reclamation of some 16 acres of land.

3. Parishes to the South of Lancaster.

The bulk of the refuse from these parishes is deposited on the newly acquired controlled tip near Parkside, in the Parish of Ashton-with-Stodday. Here again, there is sufficient capacity to serve for many years.

4. The remainder, largely from the Abbeystead and Dolphinholme areas, is tipped at Mainstones Quarry in the Parish of Ellel, which is another large site.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS (excluding visits made in connection with Housing Act matters as detailed on Page 24).

Premises visited or purpose of visit.	No. of visits.
Houses—Public Health matters	50
Re Water Supplies	59
Re Drains or Sewers	304
Re Infectious Diseases	46
Caravan Sites	64
Factories and Workshops	60
Ice-cream Premises	21
Other food Premises	59
Visits re Meat Inspection	90
Shops Act Inspections	22
Miscellaneous visits	18
	<hr/>
Total number of visits	793

In addition 885 visits of inspection to buildings in course of construction, and 125 visits or tests in connection with the detection of wastage of water were made during the year.

Number of defects or nuisances discovered	250
Number of defects remedied or nuisances abated	253
Number of Informal Notices served	62
Number of Formal Notices served	Nil
Legal Proceedings	Nil

Camping Sites. During 1960 there were 19 licensed sites for moveable dwellings and 13 caravans licensed “individually.” In all, at the height of the Summer Season, there were approximately 1,400 moveable dwellings stationed within the District, and the maximum number of occupiers at any one time was probably rather more than 2,500 persons, 35 visits of inspection were made during the year, and generally, the sites continued to be well conducted.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 came into force on the 29th August, 1960. This Act, whilst creating a deal of administrative work in the licensing of existing sites, gave a wider measure of control to Local Authorities. Particularly useful were the Model Standards which were issued by the Minister in pursuance of powers under Section 56 of the Act. These standards are with respect to the layout of, and the provision of facilities, services, and equipment for caravan sites or particular types of caravan sites. The Local Authority shall have regard to these standards, in deciding what conditions shall be attached to

any site license that they may grant. Meetings were attended by your officials, together with officials of other neighbouring authorities, and the interpretation and application of the standards were agreed. The Council decided after due consideration to adopt the Model Standards as applied to holiday caravans with two minor amendments as a basis for conditions to be imposed on all licenses to be granted under the new act.

By the year end 8 sites had been licensed and applications were being dealt with from 12 other site operators.

Schools. Sixteen of the seventeen schools in the District are provided with a water carriage system of sanitation, and again all but one school obtain their water from main supplies. The Abbeystead Church of England School has a piped supply from a private reservoir and this has been found to be consistently satisfactory, bacteriologically.

At the one school still using a conservancy system of sanitation, the Glasson Dock Church of England School, the privies previously in use, were converted to pail closets during the early part of 1959. Whilst this is a definite and welcome improvement, I would still urge that, in this age, when almost all the children are from houses with modern sanitation, a similar standard should be available at the school they attend.

Swimming Baths. There are no public swimming baths in the district, but two are privately owned. Only one of these has been used in recent years, that at Middleton Tower Holiday Camp. There is continuous circulation of water at this bath, and a recently re-newed chlorination plant.

Samples of the bath water are taken regularly for bacteriological examination by a bacteriologist privately employed by the Camp Management and the results have been satisfactory.

Smoke Abatement. There are seven factory and works chimneys in the district (excluding Messrs. Trimpell Ltd., and I.C.I. Ltd.) and no action has been necessary regarding smoke abatement.

Canal Boats. There are a few Canal Boats which pass through the district but these are inspected by the Lancaster Corporation. No further action is taken by this authority.

Offensive Trades. There are no offensive trades carried on in this district.

Common Lodging Houses. There is only one common lodging house in the district., situated at Millhead, in the parish of Warton.

New deputy keepers, appointed during 1959 have continued to maintain the improved conditions, and generally the premises are satisfactory.

Underground Sleeping Rooms and Houses Let in Lodgings.
There are none in the district.

Shops and Offices. As from April, 1956, the routine inspection of premises under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, on behalf of the Lancashire County Council, was undertaken by the Council. Thus, in addition to matters dealt with directly, such as sanitary accommodation, ventilation and temperature, enquiries were made concerning the employment of young persons, lighting, washing facilities, facilities for taking meals and certain special provisions relating to the employment of female assistants. During 1960 22 such inspections and enquiries were carried out. By far the greater number of shops in the District are entirely family businesses with living accommodation attached to the business premises, and not involving the employment of any person other than members of the family.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.
Part I of the Act.

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	5	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	55	55	5	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	60	60	5	Nil

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”).

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4) By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	6	Nil	Nil	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

As from 1st April, 1959, all samples for bacteriological examination have been sent to the new Public Health Laboratory at Preston.

MILK. The systematic programme of sampling of milk distributed throughout the District was temporarily interrupted for almost the whole of 1960, due to staff difficulties.

The co-operation of the Lancaster Corporation and officials of the Public Health Department, in delivering samples and returning containers, to and from the Preston laboratory is gratefully acknowledged and much appreciated.

A summary of the results of the various tests and examinations carried out during the year is given below :—

(a) Raw Milk.

(1) Tuberculosis - biological tests.

No. of Samples, 2. No. Positive, Nil.

No. Negative, 2.

(2) Methylene Blue reduction test.

No. of Samples, 2. No. Satisfactory, 2.

No. Unsatisfactory, Nil.

(b) Heat-treated Milk.

(1) Phosphatase test.

No. of Samples, Nil.

(2) Methylene Blue reduction test.

No. of Samples, Nil.

There were 18 "dealer's licences" issued authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin tested," 18 for "Pasteurised," and 5 for "Sterilised."

There are, in all, 39 distributors of milk operating in the District, of which 17 are producer/retailers, 12 are dairymen operating from premises in the District, 3 are shopkeepers in the District and 7 are distributors operating from premises outside the District.

Any "repeated" unsatisfactory samples are reported to the Ministry of Agriculture Milk Advisory Officer, from whom excellent co-operation has been given at all times.

Positive "T.B." results would be immediately reported to the Lancashire County Council Veterinary Inspector and during the period of investigation of the herd, arrangements would be made for the heat-treatment of the milk supplies concerned prior to sale for human consumption.

ICE CREAM. There are 48 premises in the District registered for the sale of ice-cream and 2 for its manufacture and sale, 2 premises previously registered for the latter purpose having become disused as such during the year. 21 visits of inspection were made during 1960 but staff difficulties prevented the taking of any samples.

Meat. During 19⁶⁰~~58~~, the only routine slaughtering was carried out at the Cockerham private slaughterhouse. Here, a very high standard of quality was maintained.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	88	11	Nil	545	127
Number inspected	56	9	—	479	127
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned, with dis- ease other than T.B.	20	5	—	17	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	22.8	45.5	—	3.6	0.0
Tuberculosis only :— Whole carcasses condemned :	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0
Number of carcasses found to be affected with cysticercus bovis	Nil	Nil	—	—	—

SHRIMP PICKING. Shrimp Picking was carried out at 20 of the premises registered for this purpose during the year and visits of inspection were made to all such premises in use. In all cases it was found that the regulations which are applicable, were being observed and no action was necessary.

OTHER FOOD PREMISES. There are 127 food premises such as cafes, hotels, food shops, etc., in the District. Whilst much improvement has been brought about since the coming into operation of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, there is no doubt room for considerable improvement in certain cases. It is anticipated that the additional staff available from 1st January, 1961 will enable more time to be devoted to this important subject and so raise the standards of all food premises to a more desirable level.

List of Food Premises.

General grocers and provision dealers	37
Greengrocers and fruiterers	3
Fishmongers	1
Meat Shops	5
Bakers and confectioners	7
Fried fish shops	6
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	16
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, etc.	52
Shrimp-pickers — outworkers	30
	<hr/>
	157

Adulteration. This part of food inspection is dealt with by the Lancashire County Council.

Bakehouses. There are now five bakehouses in the District, situated, one each at Bolton-le-Sands, Middleton, Overton and two at Silverdale. On the whole a good standard of general cleanliness is maintained, though in certain cases, and where desirable, steady improvement can be reported.

Rodent Control Work. During the year inspections and test baiting were carried out at 19 premises. 55 treatments and re-treatments were completed, involving 165 visits. 135 inspections of 45 manholes on the various sewerage systems were made following test-baiting or treatment. These latter were found to be remarkably free from rodent infestation.

